

THE CLARION.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Thursday, - - - December 9, 1880.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday.

At this date the weather is fair; but it is too late. That portion of the cotton crop in the fields when the rains commenced, is hopelessly lost.

HON. BENJ. KING, (Chairman), J. McC. Martin, F. A. Montgomery, Frank C. McGee and C. M. Howry of the Legislative Committee, appointed to confer with the Governor, were in session yesterday.

Dr. R. C. KENZIE, President of the State Board of Health, of Michigan, and Professor of Chemistry, and Physics, in the Michigan A. and M. College, will deliver several lectures at the A. and M. College of Mississippi, beginning December 11.

We have continued our extracts from the State press on the subject of an extra session, to re-enumeration of inhabitants. As to numbers, the expressions pro and con, are about equal. We will let the reader decide on which side the weight of the argument is to be found.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report, makes an elaborate argument against the silver coinage law, and recommends that coinage of the silver dollar be suspended, or that the number of grains of silver in the dollar be increased. The drift of his labored argument is that the silver bill should be practically annulled. He is in favor of maintaining the National Banking system, and recommends some changes in the tariff.

For the information of voters and election managers in the counties of the 6th District, we have copied from a Republican paper, Mr. John R. Lynch's letter setting forth the grounds upon which he will contest the election of Gen. Chalmers. Some of the statements are so extravagant as to compel the inference that they are the offspring of the wildest and most disordered imagination especially those relating to the county of Adams. Nevertheless, forewarned, forearmed. The parties implicated must be prepared to meet the charges and to put their author to ignominious flight even before a prejudiced partisan tribunal.

Congress.

The last session of the 46th Congress assembled on Monday. It will expire on the 4th of March next. The power which the Democratic party have held in the House of Representatives for six years will then have passed into the hands of the Republicans. The appropriation bills will engage much of the time of the present session, but we hope that the bill introduced by Mr. Gibson in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of that stream will pass. The contest over the Kellogg case will be renewed in the Senate, and it is important that it may decide which party shall have control in that body.

The Presidential Message.

This document was received after the matter for this paper was prepared. We must defer its publication and comments. Its prominent points are: Charges of fraud and violation of the Constitution in conducting elections in the Southern States; and a recommendation to take care that "no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party."

The repeal of so much of the law authorizing the coinage of silver dollars containing 412 grains of silver, and in its stead authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver dollars with more metal, which simply means, a repeal of the law, as the recommendation is impracticable.

The retirement of the Greenback circulation. The improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

A pension for Gen. Grant, in the shape of an office with the rank and pay of Captain-General of the Army.

Tarponnet, the Secretary of our popular and efficient Secretary of State, Hon. H. C. Myers, are anxious to publish the enumerations of population of all except Adams, Franklin, Lauderdale, Sharkey and Tate counties, under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. In the same column are printed the number of Representatives apportioned to each county, and also the Senatorial apportionment under the existing law which went into operation on the 1st Monday of January 1871. The apportionment is in full of incongruities and unjust discriminations, and was a contrivance of the interested and designing partisans who originated it. It may be classed with the "putrid reminiscences" of that era. The intention of its framers was to perpetuate Radical power in the State, and if they did not succeed it was not due to any weak point in their cunningly devised scheme. As the figures speak for themselves we will be content with this bare reference at present. The reader will examine them for himself and draw his own conclusions. Whether for good or evil, the apportionment has served its term under the Constitution, which says that an enumeration shall be made every ten years and that an apportionment shall be made at the same time. The present apportionment went into effect on the 1st Monday in January 1871. At the expiration of the present Legislature, it will have been in operation 10 years. If another Legislature is elected under it, it will have been in operation as to Representatives twelve years and as to one-half the Senators fourteen years. It is properly obsolete.

HON. J. L. ALZORN is mentioned as a member of the Garfield Cabinet.

An Honest Dollar.

We can have honest money of gold and we can have honest money of silver; but there is no honesty in the money when each gold dollar is intrinsically worth a dollar, while each silver dollar is worth only 90 cents; and when the law enacts that the silver dollar shall be legal tender just the same as the gold dollar.—Hinds County Gazette.

We are surprised that our habitually clear-headed contemporaries have taken up with this shallow pretence of the financial humbuggers. It was devised in the interest of the bondholders to secure the collection of their debts, principal and interest in gold, and is their favorite weapon for making war upon silver money, to contract the currency and thus to enhance the value of the only money that would remain for the collection of their debts. No complaint is heard from any other class that the silver dollar does not contain more metal. The clamor is confined exclusively to the bondholding oligarchy. It is considered good enough for the laborer, the producer, and everybody, except the favored few who own government bonds and pay no tax on their investment.

At the beginning of the government in 1792, one pound Troy of gold was worth only 15 pounds of silver. This relative valuation was fixed by such statesmen and financiers as Hamilton and Jefferson after thorough investigation. It continued until 1834, and from that date until 1873, 1 pound of gold was made by law worth 16 pounds of silver. In the latter year silver was demonetized in the United States surreptitiously by the free application of gold to the easy consciences of members of Congress who were in the secret of the scheme. The bonds were payable by the laws authorizing them, and by the pledge written across their face as every one will see by looking at them, "in coin of the standard value of the United States with interest in such coin," which included gold and silver—the latter of the precise weight and fineness of the present dollar. The purchasers then preferred silver to gold, because it was worth 3 per cent. more. The change in the relative valuation was caused by the demonization of silver by Germany, Denmark, Sweden and other despotic nations of Europe which joined in the movement. It was then that corrupting influences were put in operation by the purchasers of the bonds to demonize silver and to declare that it should no longer be a legal tender. If there had been no bonds issued, and no other use for money except for the ordinary business of the people, and the government, the destruction of silver money would not have been thought of, and it would never have entered anybody's head that the silver dollar of 412 grains was not "honest," much less would the clamor, which is but a shallow pretext, have been raised for adding more metal to it. For eighty odd years, silver had been the unit of value and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, until 1873, when it was suddenly struck down, the people not dreaming of the villainy of which they had been the victims. Driven by public opinion partially to remonstrate the metal, the same party have now taken refuge under the plea that it does not contain enough grains, and is a dishonest dollar. We maintain that it is "honest." It is 100 cents, and is legal tender. It was so decreed by the purchasers of the bonds under the laws of the United States passed in 1870, '71 and '72, which constitute the basis of the subsequent transactions. If it was increased in bulk its enemies would take refuge under some other pretext. The enemies of silver are the bond oligarchy, or the agents who speak for them. No other class is dissatisfied with the dollar as it is. The bonds are payable in it, or in gold of 90 cents the standard fineness, at the option of the government. We are in favor of standing by the bargain. There can be no compromise upon this question. As for the bondholders, they ought to be satisfied. They purchased the bonds in greenbacks when they were worth from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar in gold and silver. Now, we propose to pay them dollar for dollar in the latter metals, in accordance with the strict letter of the contract, and what more can they ask?

"It is interesting to be informed on good Republican authority that if the Republicans succeed in organizing the next House they will proceed to steal it bodily by the simple and easy process of ousting fourteen lawfully elected Democratic Congressmen from Southern constituencies." Of course from a business point of view this would be a direct invitation to the Democrats to oust Mr. Kellogg from the Senate." So says the N. Y. World. But stand firm and wait to see the difference between Republican and Democratic leadership. The former will exclude from their seats legally elected Democratic Representatives, and the latter will persist in keeping Kellogg in the place which he has notoriously usurped without the shadow of a shade of legal election; and by so doing, will probably give the control of the Senate to the Republicans. Is it any wonder that the Democratic voters who do the work and win victories, sometimes express disgust at the leadership which throws away their fruits?

As the just and proper freedom of the citizen is the rule in the North, so it must become the rule in Mississippi and in South Carolina. The people of no State can any longer be permitted to live in open defiance of the laws which are universally obeyed in the rest of the Republic to establish their rights everywhere in the land.—Philadelphia North American.

That sounds like intended interference with the Southern State governments, but we presume the threat will not be executed. If there is any place in the Union where the "just and proper freedom of the citizen" is not respected, it is in the large—Republican manufacturing centers of the North, when, at the last election the operatives were notified that they must vote for Garfield or lose their employment and bread.

The Secretary of War in his annual report endorses the recommendation of the Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of the navigation of that stream. Also, the recommendation of Gen. Sherman for increasing the army.

GEN. J. B. WEAVER, the candidate for President of the "National Greenback Labor" party, has issued an address to the voters who supported him in the late canvass. He congratulates them on what they have accomplished, and urges them to organize for the future. He is a hopeful patriot. Four years ago, his party polled about 600,000 votes. This year, it polled about half that number. It is a growing party.

In the South, Garfield received 1,056,849 votes, against 1,586,427 for Hancock. Garfield received 3,882,666 votes in the North and Hancock 2,449,587. This vote shows that there are more than 1,200,000 Democratic votes in the North than in the South. Out of nearly 9,000,000 of votes, Garfield's plurality over Hancock was but little over 3,000.

BORN HOUSES of the Georgia Legislature have passed a resolution to adjourn until next July.

Another Life Pension Scheme for the Benefit of Gen. Grant.

In May 1878, a bill passed the Senate with a provision pensioning Gen. Grant for life by putting him on the retired list of the Army with the full rank, pay and allowance of a General. It passed the Senate, but was unfortunately lost in the House. The scheme has been revived in another form. The present plan is to make Ex-Presidents Senators for life. This scheme like the other, is a part of the general plan of the consolidationists to monarchize the government. It is borrowed from the monarchical features of the British system, the life-membership of the House of Lords. Even as present chosen, it is assumed by some that Senators are not accountable to the people. This scheme would establish beyond question the irresponsibility of a portion of the members of the body. Nothing was further from the intention of the framers of the Constitution than the establishment of an irresponsible branch of the government. This was shown by the readiness with which they scouted the proposition to elect Senators for life. Another insurmountable objection to the present plan is that it is utterly violative of the very letter of the Constitution, which declares that "No State, without its consent, shall ever be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." It also says that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years." But here is a proposition to create Senators independent of the States, and for life.

A Timely Hint to the Louisiana Sanitary Authorities.

The Louisiana authorities are striving to create a public sentiment in favor of repealing the law creating the National Health Board. They will not succeed in their rash undertaking; but if they should, the result will be as here described:

If the Louisiana medical authorities should succeed in influencing Congress to withhold an appropriation for next summer's inspection service by the National Board of Health, the first rumor of yellow fever will isolate New Orleans from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, and practically destroy her summer trade with the interior. In lieu of inspection by the National Board of Health, there will be no Orleans to demand a strict, comprehensive quarantine, that will protect the Mississippi valley by keeping the outer gate closed against disease.

It will be seen that the programme of the Radical Republicans is to vacate the seats of Democrats elected to Congress from Districts having negro majorities. This would be revolutionary. It would be the overthrow of the Constitution which give to the people of the Districts, and not to the majority in Congress, the right to determine who shall represent them. What right has that body to inquire into the race, color or previous condition of any part thereof of the voters of the Districts? It might be doubted whether the party in power would presume to undertake such an experiment; but political leaders who had the audacity to seize the Presidency, as they did in 1877, will dare to anything.

The Money Question—The Impending Struggle.

According to an official estimate by Mr. Burdard, Director of the Mint, the whole amount of gold and silver coin in the country is \$519,680,338. If to this be added \$68,040,540 uncoined gold bullion and \$5,557,759 silver bullion in the treasury, the amount will be \$593,278,638. The greenbacks outstanding October 1, amounted to \$246,681,000, and national bank notes, \$242,579,000; so that there is an aggregate of \$1,282,538,000 available money of all kinds in the country—and this amount is being steadily increased by the gold and silver product of our mines. It is in the Republican programme to deprive the country of the silver supply by discontinuing its coinage entirely, though the people need it for paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and for the business of the country. The Republicans, and a fraction of the Democrats under the inspiration of the bondholders of the Eastern States and Europe, are in favor of outlawing the limited Treasury notes as well as silver, and if they succeed, the currency will be reduced to such a point as to bring hard times and distress upon the country. The circulating medium of the United States is less now than its business requires. It is not \$25 per capita, while France has \$44 per capita, Belgium \$43 55, the Netherlands \$42 24, and even Great Britain has a circulation of upwards of \$29 per capita. The fight between the bondholding oligarchists and the people on the currency question is inevitable, and the struggle will be fierce and bitter, but we have faith that the people will triumph, for the reason that they have justice as well as numbers on their side.

A WASHINGTON Journal suggests that the only colored Senator, Bruce, of Mississippi, should be placed in the Garfield Cabinet; whereupon the Boston Traveller remarks: "It is a sound suggestion, and we should heartily rejoice to see Mr. Bruce made one of the Secretaries, or Postmaster General. He represents a part of our population that numbers 5,000,000 souls, and who ought occasionally to be represented in the Cabinet." If the Republican leaders are sincere in their professions, it will be strange indeed if Mr. Bruce is not selected as one of the Cabinet. There is a general preference for him in the South to a second edition of "Erring Brother Key."

SENATOR KELLOGG believes the Garfield Administration will maintain a vigorous policy with respect to the South, and see to it that the national law is executed. It is by such a policy alone, Mr. Kellogg thinks that the South can be consolidated and the lower House of Congress be assured.—Concord, N. H., Independent, Stalwart Rep.

Yes, and if the Democratic majority in the Senate will be as true to the Constitution and their duty, as Garfield will be true to the laws enacted by the Republican party in violation of the Constitution, Kellogg will be lifted out of the seat he has usurped.

The Vicksburg Commercial says that Gen. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, has instituted suit against Charles E. Furlong, formerly Sheriff of Warren county, and the sureties on his official bond, for the recovery of five thousand dollars, alleged to have been unlawfully collected and improperly appropriated by E. Sheriff Furlong.

The Vindication of the Warren County Commissioners.

The acquittal of Messrs. French, Reed and Butcher, Warren county Commissioners, under the instructions of Judge Hill, triumphantly vindicates them from the charge of having violated the election law. It is of proof that they executed it honestly. They made a fair canvass and a true return of the legal ballots. They were directed by the law to count ballots of a certain kind. They were required by the law not to count ballots having marks or devices by which they could be distinguished. Numerous ballots of the latter description were put in the boxes, and they were directed, not by Gen. Chalmers and his friends, but by Mr. Lynch and his managers. We are not advised whether they were used by lawful voters or not. It was not the business of the Commissioners to inquire. The face of the ballots, was their only legal guide. If Lynch was "hoist by his own petard," it is his misfortune, not the fault—much less the crime—of the commissioners who after all the clamor, have been triumphantly acquitted in a trial before the United States Court, after an arduous and able prosecution, under the unbiased rulings of a Judge of clear intellect and impeccable integrity.

Sound Doctrine Well Expressed.

We have found nothing more in accord with our own ideas than the following extract from the address of Hon. David Clifton on taking his seat as presiding officer of the House of Representatives of Alabama:

Division among ourselves, perpetuate in power the Republican party. Although I feel assured that we will be your pleasure, as well as your duty, in the administration of our local affairs to meet and co-operate with the Federal authorities, or the people of our section, in proposed efforts to accomplish the full and complete re-establishment of peace and reconciliation, yet still respect demands that, as patriots and citizens, while we obey the laws, observe and uphold the Constitution as it is, and maintain unbroken our sworn faith to the government, we also firmly adhere to the political principles which we believe to be right, and bear the future as we have the past fifteen years, patiently awaiting the effect and influence of time, and the awakening of the "sober second thought" of the people. So long as we are permitted to enjoy the inalienable privilege of thought, and so long as our State government is administered in accordance with the Constitution and the dictates of wisdom and patriotism, justly we need not despair of yet becoming a prosperous people. Purified by the "ministry of suffering," and taught the lessons of self-dependence by the unfeelingness of another, and the ruling section, our people will in the fullness of time, by the sweat of sinewy muscles and brain, reap their reward in the growth of a business independence.

The teacher of a district school in Clermont county, Ohio, refused a colored boy (James Cruse) admission to the school, and was sustained by the Trustees. The father of the boy brought suit in the United States Court, claiming \$20,000 damages. The court held that separate schools having been provided under the State laws, no class of children was excluded. The races were only separated; therefore no damages were awarded. Recollect that this was a Republican teacher, and the trustees were Republicans acting under Republican laws in a Republican State; and that a Republican court rendered the verdict.

THE American Public Health Association is holding its annual session this year in New Orleans. The special subject for discussion in addition to those suggested by papers to be read, is of particular interest to New Orleans and other Southern cities, viz., the best methods of preventing the spread within a town or city—after they have been once introduced—of contagious and spreading diseases. The Association will not represent public sentiment, if it fails to pass a resolution in favor of continuing the National Health system.

MR. EDWARD McPHERSON, the Secretary of the Republican National Congressional Committee at Washington, has prepared a statement of the membership of the next House of Representatives showing that it will consist of 147 straight Republicans, 6 Greenback Republicans, 135 straight Democrats, 3 Greenback Democrats, and 2 Democratic "Readjusters." According to this statement, the straight Republican majority will be only 1.

A Strange Proceeding.

The Starkville Times says, that Col. Morphis has served notice on Hon. H. L. Muldrow that he would contest with the latter for the seat in the next Congress from the 1st District. The Times thinks it would be a strange proceeding, inasmuch as Col. Muldrow best him in every county and at nearly every voting precinct in the District, and carried the District by about 10,000 majority. A contest for a seat presupposes some sort of pretext. In this instance, there is not the semblance of one.

R. B. FOSTER, James Galloway and Samuel Logan, Judges of election in the city of Manchester, Virginia, have been arrested on the charge of refusing to receive the notes of a number of colored people who presented themselves to vote on Presidential election day. These votes were rejected, for the reason that the parties did not show, as it alleged, proper capitulation tax receipts. The law of Virginia requires the payment of a poll tax as a condition of voting, and it seems that this law was not complied with. Hence the arrest of the managers of the election, with a view to their punishment under the federal election laws.

A GEORGIA paper has this to say of Senator Hill's disbandment proposition: "The people of Georgia—the people that sent Mr. Hill to the Senate—are not going to forsake the principles that they have cherished for a lifetime simply because those principles are obnoxious to a majority of the people of the North. If Mr. Hill wishes to disband, he has a perfect right to do so. If he wishes to embrace political riches that the people of the North do not hate, it is his privilege to do so. The Democratic party is liberal. It has never opposed the exodus of any of its members to Mr. Hill's national Utopian brotherhood."

May-be Mr. Hill has recovered from his panic and found out that he was rather hasty.

The Port Gibson Reveille, which invariably says the right word at the right time, "lays it down as the law and the gospel that. The Republican tickets in Warren county were grossly and palpably and designedly violative of the law, that is impossible for the commissioners to do otherwise than reject them—or commit perjury. Moreover, the statute is plain—and to have counted spurious tickets would have been a violation of the law, for which candidates could have prosecuted the Commissioners."

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THE United States Statute fixes the 1st Wednesday of December as the time for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges of the several States to cast their votes for President and Vice-President. The Governor of Georgia indignantly called the College of that State to meet on the 1st Monday; and now the question is mooted, can the vote of Georgia be counted, if the election depended on the vote of Georgia, it would be a serious issue.

THERE is no misunderstanding the organs of the bondholders. The New York Tribune sounds the bugle for the onset against silver, thus: "If the new Congress does its duty, the buzzard dollar and the trade dollar will cease to be a burden in the land. Wipe out this whole silver fraud from beginning to end. Silver dollars indeed—why not have dollars made out of pig lead?"

THREE Judges of Election in Virginia have been arrested under the federal election laws, upon charges of having refused to receive the votes of persons who had not paid their poll tax as the Virginia law requires. In several of the Northern States, the laws prescribe educational qualifications, but we have heard of the arrest of no State officers for enforcing them.

THE Montgomery Advertiser says that on the 2d, Paul Strobel has served notice on Col. Herbert that he would contest his seat in the 47th Congress. Alabama. There seems to be a preconceived notion of that sort by defeated Republican candidates in nearly all the Southern States.

THE consumption of cotton in the South has increased from 121,189 in 1875 to 221,387 bales in 1880. The capital invested in cotton manufactures in the South receive larger profits than in the same line in the North. Causes: The expense of transportation is saved; and labor and fuel are cheaper.

CAPT. R. W. BANKS, the able and efficient Chairman of the Lownds county Democratic Executive Committee, has resigned in order to give his attention to his private affairs. Capt. Banks is also a member of the Board of Public Works.

MR. JAMES C. CLARKE, General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, announced the appointment of Mr. J. W. Coleman as acting General Passenger Agent of that line, vice Samuel E. Carey, deceased.

THE Iowa branch of the National Greenback-Labor-Reform-United and Consolidated League of Ancient and Honorable Idiots have met in solemn conference and resolved to live and try it on again in 1884.

An amendment to the Constitution of Kansas has been adopted, declaring that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in the State, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes.

THE Pascagoula glass factory is to be erected at Moss Point. \$10,000 have been subscribed for it, and there is no doubt that sufficient money will be raised for the purpose.

Is there too much money?—Exchange. Not in this part of the country. As long as it is "honest money"—the dollar—the example—there can not be too much.

Mississippi Census Statistics.

Total Population and Number of Electors.			
COUNTY.	ELECTORS.		Pop'n.
	White.	Black.	
Adams.....	2,156	819	13,913
Alcorn.....	1,180	1,321	13,916
Attala.....	2,618	1,484	19,884
Baldwin.....	1,288	666	11,164
Bell.....	1,083	8,696	16,342
Calhoun.....	2,383	544	13,778
Carroll.....	1,814	1,896	17,623
Chickasaw.....	1,764	2,059	19,199
Chilton.....	1,863	1,417	9,967
Claiborne.....	1,463	1,434	10,280
Clarke.....	1,452	1,394	20,831
Copiah.....	2,677	2,578	26,336
Covington.....	1,888	534	6,213
Crawford.....	1,272	2,372	17,736
DeSoto.....	1,906	3,106	22,458
Franklin.....	508	141	3,153
Greene.....	839	1,861	12,867
Hancock.....	1,138	468	7,043
Harrison.....	1,328	410	8,095
Hinds.....	2,566	5,949	48,111
Holmes.....	1,641	4,029	27,018
Issaquena.....	371	259	11,284
Itaouba.....	1,883	163	12,042
Jackson.....	1,673	633	8,487
Jackson.....	1,369	961	12,656
Jefferson.....	951	2,419	17,235
Jones.....	647	54	3,485
Kemper.....	1,602	1,666	16,854
Leflore.....	2,591	1,850	21,228
Lauderdale.....	1,055	772	9,619
Lawrence.....	1,704	823	13,171
Leake.....	2,032	1,394	20,831
Lincoln.....	1,695	994	13,103
Lowndes.....	1,433	5,006	28,550
Lumbard.....	638	1,929	9,088
Madison.....	1,459	3,968	25,967
Madison.....	1,459	1,102	13,888
Marshall.....	2,750	3,469	30,492
Monroe.....	2,467	3,578	29,747
Nazareth.....	1,384	4,819	29,735
Neshoba.....	1,284	905	8,848
Newbern.....	1,899	881	14,867
Norfolk.....	1,384	4,819	29,735
Okfuskee.....	1,145	2,197	17,162
Oktibbeha.....	2,923	1,602	16,854
Perry.....	481	181	3,266
Pike.....	1,968	1,429	17,469
Pontotoc.....	1,710	770	10,097
Prentiss.....	2,026	427	12,034
Quitman.....	1,199	117	6,103
Rainey.....	1,690	1,030	16,763
Rankin.....	1,442	712	10,701
Reelfoot.....	1,006	628	8,618
Salmon.....	1,288	252	8,075
Sampson.....	1,436	949	9,042
Sandwich.....	527	612	4,480
Schroeder.....	1,288	252	8,075
Shannon.....	2,004	928	12,173
Tishomingo.....	1,564	181	8,562
Townsend.....	1,461	205	8,964
Tate.....	2,032	533	13,079
Warren.....	2,217	5,229	30,259
Washington.....	1,726	600	28,482
Wayne.....	955	65	9,949
Wilkinson.....	859	2,567	17,014
Winston.....	1,288	252	10,629
Yalobusha.....	1,734	1,540	15,873
Yazoo.....	2,238	5,383	34,254

No reports from Adams, Franklin, Lauderdale, Sharkey and Tate.